

LAST EDITION.

THE LAST DAY

OF THE POST-DISPATCH
GREAT OFFER

The People's Bible History
IS TO-MORROW.

VOL. 48, NO. 129.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—ST. LOUIS—DECEMBER 16, 1896.—TEN PAGES.

LAST EDITION.

NEWSBOYS

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Because Its

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BANK MANAGER IS INDICTED.

CARLYLE, ILL., IS THE SCENE OF
THE GREAT THEFTS.

RAMSEY'S BANK THE VICTIM.

Peculations Have Extended Over
Many Years and Inquiry Reveals
Almost Unprecedented Thievery.

The Grand-jury of Clinton County, Ill., returned two indictments Tuesday against B. H. Niehoff, for seven years cashier of the bank of Rufus N. Ramsey at Carlyle, Ill. Both charge him with the embezzlement of specific sums of money from the funds of the bank.

With this action another chapter is added to one of the most stupendous banking frauds that has ever been disclosed—a fraud involving in disaster hundreds of small depositors and bringing shame and disgrace upon the once honored name of one of Illinois' State Treasurers.

It means a further probing into and the airing of a mass of financial rottenness that almost surpasses belief. Hints and suspicions of a regular system of robbery will become common knowledge, for there is proof of it all that cannot be gained.

And in the fixing of the responsibility for this wholesale looting of money, it is by no means certain that Niehoff will be the only man upon whose shoulders guilt may be fastened. There are others who breathed more freely when the Grand-jury adjourned without returning true bills against any one save the ex-cashier, but that is another part of the story.

When Rufus N. Ramsey died, Nov. 11, 1894, there was no man who stood higher than he in all that part of Illinois. Generous and free with his money, the leader in every public movement, he was regarded as the soul of honor and honesty. His bank had been looked upon for years as a Gibraltar of financial strength. A whisper against his firmness implied envy or imbecility in the whisperer.

Mr. Ramsey, at the time of his death, was Treasurer of the State of Illinois. His son, Elijah J. Ramsey, barely of age, was appointed to succeed his father, by Gov. Altgeld, and later, by the court, as administrator of the estate.

For a time there was not a breath of suspicion to betoken the storm that soon was to break; but it came. Depositors clamored for their money at the doors of the bank. It was not forthcoming. Hints of a heavy shortage followed. Then came the alarming report that a defalcation of nearly a half million dollars had been discovered in the State Treasurer's office.

Matters grew from bad to worse. Depositors became panic-stricken. The case went into the courts and claims were filed. The Chicago bankers, who had been on Ramsey's bond and secretly made good to the State Treasury the dead man's pilferings, were seeking also to recover their money. Carlyle and all the surrounding country were torn up over the affair, and there was a strong echo in Springfield and Chicago.

Still there was not a word of it in the newspapers. The country correspondents were throttled. People wondered what was the matter. Finally, after Christmas, the Post-Dispatch learned of the state of affairs. An investigation was made and the story given to the world as fully as it could then be obtained.

But the half of it is yet untold. No one knew at that time the extent of the depredations of Ramsey and the men he controlled, the reckless pilferage of poor and rich alike, the absolute lack of all principle in the prosecution of the business, the persistent robbing of Peter to pay Paul, the forcing of balances, doctoring of accounts and fudging with which to stave off the inevitable crash that must take them all down in ruin.

Death forced the crisis sooner than it otherwise would have come. Had Ramsey lived the wreck might have been more far-reaching, but it could scarcely have been more complete.

After the excitement over this exposé by the Post-Dispatch had in a measure died out, the investigation into the status of Ramsey's affairs was ordered by the County Court. E. F. Keshner of the firm of Keshner Bros., general merchants and for years connected with the bank of Schaff Bros. at Carlyle, was chosen to do the work.

Young Ramsey, in his capacity as administrator, objected. He wanted some Chicago man appointed, but the creditors by a unanimous petition insisted upon Keshner and carried their point. He was a man in whom they all had absolute confidence.

During all this young Ramsey kept insisting that his father's books were all right, trying his best to stave off the examination. Now that the amazing contrary has been found to be the case, the son has no explanation to offer of his former assertions about the books.

It is upon the information disclosed by Examiner Keshner in his report back to the court that the indictments against Niehoff are based. He took his report before the Grand-jury and the fact he swore to in his evidence were incorporated in it.

After a study of it the wonder is that other indictments were not returned against Niehoff. But this also is another part of the story.

The first indictment against Niehoff results from his alleged collection of a note due to the bank, and his appropriation of the money to his own use. The note was registered March 1, 1894, by M. Berger, then a shoe merchant at Carlyle, but now of

East St. Louis. It was drawn in favor of Podan Bros. & Co. of Portsmouth, O., for \$384.10.

In the ordinary course of business this paper got to Ramsey's bank and was there discovered. On the back of it in Niehoff's handwriting are the following endorsements: "Pd. \$100, July 3, '94; pd. \$75, Aug. 8, '94; pd. \$100, Sept. 15, '94." Keshner found the bank books showed that these payments had been made, but he could find no trace of the additional payments.

Hence he went to Berger. The latter told him that he had paid the rest of the money to Niehoff after Ramsey's death. He swore before the Grand-jury. Keshner now has the note in his possession.

The other indictment was found on a note drawn by Attorney Frank C. Smith of East St. Louis, and endorsed by his father-in-law, Maj. Sam Johnson of Huey, a little town near Carlyle. It was for \$400. It was also collected individually by Niehoff with nothing to show that the bank ever got the money.

Keshner declares that there are dozens of instances where Niehoff pursued the same course with reference to other notes and his whole report is so full of astounding irregularities on this man's part that it would be impracticable to enumerate them all or even half.

During Niehoff's life in Carlyle he was a lavish spender of money. No one knew whence it came, but such was the faith in Ramsey's bank that no suspicion of the real truth was aroused.

The highest salary the cashier ever got while in Ramsey's employ was \$70. Still he was one of the boys, played poker, bought drinks, and lived like a lord. This was especially true during the years 1893 and 1894, when his employer was in Springfield, and the books here first began to show their alarming irregularities.

Ramsey ran his bank entirely without system, so that Niehoff had the best opportunity in the world to juggle the books. Still no one could fall on a comparative examination of them to locate the errors. Either Ramsey knew of what was going on and did not dare reproach his cashier for his practices because the latter knew too much, or else had absolutely ignored caution, leaving the entire management of the money to his young employee.

To show, in some measure, the methods employed by the cashier in his patent system of finance, a few illustrations will be given. They are taken from Keshner's report now on file in the Clinton County Circuit Court.

In Niehoff's individual account with the bank the journal shows that he should have been credited with 10 cents. In transferring this to the balance book he takes credit for \$100. April 3 he drew \$100, and charges himself with \$8.50. May 25 he drew \$62.03, and gave himself credit for \$7.57. This sort of thing was kept up daily until Ramsey's death, the amounts on the journal and balance book never corresponding.

At the wind up Niehoff makes himself overdrawn \$44.50. Keshner's figures show that he owes the bank on this account \$376.20.

On one page in Keshner's record appear the following statements: April 8, 1895, certificate of deposit issued to Philip Frank for \$46.25. Stub in the book calls for \$6.25. When paid charged up for \$46.25.

May 16, 1895, certificate of deposit issued

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.



JOSEPH H. CHOATE, CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED DAVID B. HILL.
Joseph H. Choate, who has announced his candidacy for the New York Senate, is the foremost member of the bar of New York City. There are those who claim him first among the legal lights of the century and assign to him the place that was occupied by Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Addis Emmet and Charles O'Connor. His eminence has been won purely in his profession, for he has never occupied a public office or been in the public eye except as a lawyer. He is 64 years old and a nephew of Rufus Choate.



THE HARMONIC BAR OF WASHINGTON.

From the New York Journal.

HATFIELD HANGED.

He Confessed and Implicated His Wife and Another Woman.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Dec. 15.—Advises from Speedville state that Marion Hatfield was hanged this morning for the murder of Jonas Trail. Five thousand people were present. Hatfield confessed, implicating his wife and a woman named Nancy Jordan. There was no trouble, though a large crowd was present.

MANY LIVES LOST.

Among Them, Fifteen Women and Girls in a Match Factory.

MUNICH, Dec. 15.—The loss of life by the explosion which destroyed the Von Croner Match Factory at Aschaffenburg was much greater than previously reported. Fifteen women and girls employed in the main building were killed and many persons working in an adjoining building were fatally or seriously injured.

SIMPLY FARICAL.

The Story That George Taylor Had Been Caught.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Dec. 15.—The yarn printed in a St. Louis morning paper that a man believed to be George Taylor had been arrested and placed in the Shawneetown jail is simply farical. The man is a minor offender and has been fully identified.

GALE OFF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

SNOW AND WIND LEND PERIL TO THE SEA.

LIFE-SAVERS ARE READY.

First Blizzard of the Season Swoops Down on New York and Her Neighbors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A violent storm born on the Gulf of Mexico struck this city last night. The storm moved very slowly northward during the day, and in the evening was central at Norfolk, Va., and still moving slowly northward. There was rain along the southern coast and at Norfolk there was 1.20 inches. Hurricane signals floated along the greater part of the Atlantic Coast, for the storm threatened great danger to shipping.

In this city the temperature was at the freezing point and the wind blew at 42 miles an hour. At Sandy Hook it was 42 miles and the same at Nantucket, while at Block Island, which is almost always the point on the coast where the wind is the strongest, there is a big storm. It was blowing at 50 miles an hour.

From Egg Harbor, N. J., it was reported that the storm promises to be one of the worst ever known there. The thermometer has fallen 24 deg., and the wind is blowing 40 miles an hour, and constantly increasing. Constant furies of snow fill the air. Everything along the coast has been made ready. The life-saving patrols have been doubled in anticipation of wrecks and every man has been notified to be on duty. The only wreck so far reported is that of the coal-laden schooner Grace K. Green, which was abandoned between Long Branch and the Highlands. The crew were taken off by the Old Dominion steamer Yorktown.

At 10 o'clock this morning Sandy Hook reported the wind blowing from the north-northeast at 30 miles and the sea very high and very thick off shore. The telephone line connecting Sandy Hook with the life saving stations on the Jersey coast is down, preventing reports from the life savers.

Telegraphic reports from Long Branch and Asbury Park say that from those points the storm is moving southward. The schooner Grace K. Green, which was abandoned yesterday after the rescue of her crew. The last that was seen of the schooner was at night, she had four sails set, and was apparently drifting off shore, heading south. The thick atmosphere caused by the snow-storm interferes very materially with the work of the life saving stations. The wind is very uncertain, the boats of the different lines running with very little attention to schedule time.

Only two steamers reached Quarantine this morning, the Starline, from Swansea and the Asahi, from China ports. No vessels have left port this morning. The Southern Line steamer St. Louis, for Southampton; the Red Star steamer Nordland, for Antwerp; the White Star Line Mauretania, for Liverpool, besides a number of coasters, are scheduled to sail to-day, but it is doubtful if they will venture out in the teeth of the gale.

In the city considerable interruption of street traffic resulted from the storm. Elevated railroad trains ran on time, but the cable and other surface lines of street railways were working under difficulties. The wind was fierce and cutting, the snow falling in the face with a stinging force. The street railway companies had their sweepers out at intervals and during the forenoon the full force of the street cleaning department, men and teams, were set to work early in the day to clear the streets of snow. The telegraph and telephone wires were but little disturbed by the storm.

Reports from Connecticut and Massachusetts show that the storm is of wide range, the snowfall being from three to eight inches, and the temperature well down toward the zero mark.

RAGING IN CONNECTICUT.

A Howling Gale on Land and a Tempest at Sea.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Dec. 15.—The worst storm ever experienced in this section thus early in the winter is raging in Litchfield County. Snow began to fall at 2 a. m. and still continues, with no signs of abatement. It is accompanied by a howling gale, and the cold is very severe.

SANDY BROOK POINT, Conn., Dec. 15.—The worst of the violent winter gales for years is prevailing along the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound. The waters of the sound have been blown into a wild condition, and driving snow renders navigation practically impossible. Not a vessel

SUBURBS SNOW-BOUND.

The Trolley Lines at Philadelphia Are Tied Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15.—The wind and snow storm which began early last evening continued throughout the night and at noon to-day shows no signs of abating. During the early morning hours the wind blew a gale and railroad and street car traffic suffered considerably. The suburban trolley lines, with one or two exceptions, are snow-bound. Snow to the depth of six inches has fallen in some places. The Delaware Breakwater state that no marine disasters have been reported and that the wind has fallen to about twenty-five miles an hour.

PENSION RULING.

Desertion After Previous Honorable Service Is No Bar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There are several important rulings in the administration of the pension laws made in recent decisions of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. One of them is that a desertion from the regular army under an enlistment subsequent to a service and honorable discharge contemplated under the act is from a service in the war of the rebellion only. The original holdings of the previous administration under the act of June 27, 1892, in harmony with all previous decisions, dishonorable discharge operates as a bar to pension to the soldier or his widow and children under that act, but it is not a bar to such pension under the general law for disabilities contracted in the service or for death from causes originating therein. This is in line with a long established practice.

PETRIIFICATION PROCESS.

Chicago Doctors Claim to Have Made a Great Discovery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Charles D. and Frank D. Boynton of this city think they have discovered a method of turning human bodies into stone and preserving them forever. In the basement of their establishment there is the body of a young woman who died of a heart ailment. This body, since it was treated by them, has turned to stone, or to a substance resembling and appearing to be petrification. In an upper room of the establishment is another body of a woman who died of a heart ailment, which appears also to have become petrified.

The brothers have been experimenting for years, but the discovery of the process of petrification was in some respects an accident. They began to treat bodies with a preparation similar to the one they now believe has petrified the bodies, with such encouraging results that they kept up their experiments.

MORT EADS ESCAPED.

But He Didn't Kill a Deputy Sheriff, Nor Yet a Constable.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
WARRENSBURG, Mo., Dec. 15.—The reported double killing in western Johnson County of a Jackson County Deputy Sheriff and a constable of Kingsville Township by Mort Eads, the notorious criminal wanted in Oklahoma for murder and cattle stealing, is a false rumor. Eads was recently arrested and an officer started with him for Oklahoma, but he escaped. He was thought to be in hiding near his home at Rockford and Constable Eads, with a posse of deputies, have been attempting to run him down. He returned to Holden last night after a fruitless search.

DARING ROBBERY.

The "Katy" Ticket Agent's Office at Denison Looted.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
DENISON, Tex., Dec. 15.—Burglars entered the ticket agent's office of the M., K. and T. in this city between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning, broke open the money drawer and extracted therefrom \$5. The burglary was one of more than ordinary daring as there were many people moving around the depot.

FROZE TO DEATH.

A Sleigh Ride That Ended Too Long for One.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 15.—Percy Patrick Fowles, a young man of 21, of Middlebury, Orange County, Vt., died last night, returning from a sleigh ride. He was found dead and frozen stiff.

JAPAN'S AGGRESSION.

Overshadowing All Else in Hawaii, Which Explains the American Annexation Movement.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 15.—The secret of Henry Cooper's mission to the United States is out. Mr. Cooper is the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He formerly lived in San Diego, and was a prominent member of the bar. He is here to-day and is quoted as saying that he came to the United States to urge annexation, owing to the fear that the Hawaiian Government has of Japan.

The situation in Hawaii, according to Judge Cooper, is that the Japanese far outnumber all other foreigners. The Americans are a handful in comparison. Hawaii has a treaty with Japan and cannot exclude the Japanese, who are pouring into the country steadily and pushing into every business. They are losing the humbler demands that characterize their countrymen on this coast, and through their great numbers and the prestige of the Japanese-Chinese war, are beginning to chafe for the elective franchise. If they force Hawaii to give them the right to vote, then American ascendancy will be at an end forever.

Judge Cooper has laid the situation before influential men in the East and has worked upon their judgment that he believes great strides will be made during the next year or two in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

KANSAS COAL COMBINE.

Supplies Shut Off From Dealers Who Refuse to Join.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15.—The first real effect of the recently organized Kansas coal combine was made manifest when a local dealer, who had been cutting rates and was surrounded by a mob of men, was told that his supplies would be shut off unless he joined the combine. The dealer refused to join, and his supplies were shut off.

THE WEATHER FOR TO-DAY.

CLOUDY AND WARMER.

The Weather Bureau forecasts are as follows:

For St. Louis and vicinity—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday night; Thursday, rain. Missouri—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday night; Thursday, rain.

Illinois—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday night; Thursday, rain and warmer.

The storm in the East has moved up the Atlantic Coast, causing general rain and snow from the Ohio Valley and Lower Lakes westward. Considerable snow has fallen on the Middle and North Atlantic Coasts and is still falling.

Another low snow has moved in from the Pacific, and is central Wednesday morning in the Middle and Northern Slopes. Thus far it has brought no snow. Station except in the extreme Northwest.

The temperatures have fallen from 2 to 15 degrees from the Mississippi Valley eastward and have risen about an equal amount in the West.

CRIME AND THE CRAZY JUDGE.

MURPHY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PRESENT OUTBREAK.

HE'S KIND TO THE CROOKS.

Has Deliberately Antagonized Every Department Clogging to the Maintenance of Law and Order.

Grinning and glowering from his bench in the Court of Criminal Correction sits the crazy judge. He swells with the pride of his power. Within the confines of that room he is absolute master. His will is law. He recognizes none other.

No precedents of other courts can bind him. Of high or low degree he rules at or ignores them, according to his mood. He is the font of justice. He can do no wrong. He carries to the bench all the cancer, all the bitterness he has given birth to in a long and disappointed life of utter mediocrity. His ermine has been a cloak from beneath the fold of which he might in safety heap abuse upon the heads of those he hates.

Vice and crime have grown strong and lusty, protected by his rulings. His love for the men who prey upon society has embroiled him with every department of the law's administration. He has been crime's sponsor in his own court. He has been the friend of thieves and thugs, shielding them from the very punishments he was elected to impose.

He has done it openly, in all vanity, as a maniac boasts of murder.

Is it a wonder then that crime runs riot in the city to-day; that people are not safe upon the streets at night; that dozens of homes are invaded nightly by murderous thugs; that shopkeepers are held up in broad daylight, and that the good name of the city has been disgraced by a train robbery within its very limits?

The citizens have Crazy Murphy to thank for this condition by his opera bouffe decisions, his open friendliness to the scum of the town, his unremitting warfare upon the police. He has shown the criminal classes that he will only punish them as a last resort.

His conduct toward the Police Department has no parallel in all the misgoverned cities in this country. Not only has he constituted himself a bulwark against a perhaps natural tendency of the police toward oppression, but he has deliberately set about to antagonize, discredit and demoralize them in their work.

With jeers and taunts and insults he has heaped contempt upon them while delivering himself of some of his opinions. The flimsiest of pretenses is sufficient for the discharge of the prisoners from a serious charge, the evidence against him. To an extent has he carried his petulance to the police, the greater the chaos of crime.

Not even the most ardent admirer of police force as constituted in this country will hold it entirely blameless in causing the prevalence of crime. But whatever their remissness and error in judgment, their conduct is comparable in gravity with that of the crazy Judge.

Thieves have learned that this man is their friend. The local crooks have become emboldened in their operations. Word has gone out surrounding cities that the power of the police force is set at naught by the magistrate of the only court through which every case of larceny, burglary, highway robbery and kindred crimes must pass in the ordinary mode of procedure.

Hence they have docked here in droves. St. Louis is full of thieves that the detectives never saw before. Unless they are caught in the act it is a most difficult thing to trace them down from the clews left in an ordinary burglary. Sherlock Holmeses are rare in real life.

Suspicious characters caught on the street and fined in police court on charges of idling and associating with thieves are released in the Court of Criminal Correction, because the prisoners do not have written confessions of guilt in their pockets.

The police force thus handicapped, restricted and laughed at, is powerless to check the wave of crime which is rendering St. Louis an unsafe city to live in.

The crazy Judge had not been on the bench a month when his natural tendencies asserted themselves. He began his fight on the police department almost immediately and the inevitable clash followed.

The story of his first outbreak is an old one. "Thomy Wright, a negro, court charged with assault to kill shooting of Policeman Murphy. The Judge discharged him, and when D. Dewar and O'Brien tried to arrest him outside of the court-room for carrying concealed weapons the crazy Judge set this to the contempt of his official duty and had them committed to jail.

They eventually beat the case before the Supreme Court, showing how absurd it had been the crazy Judge's position, and as a further condemnation of his course, Wright, the negro whom he discharged, was put in jail before the Grand-jury and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary by a jury in Judge Edmunds' court.

The charge and evidence was the same on which he had been discharged in the Court of Criminal Correction.

It was during these exciting days that the crazy Judge ruled that no policeman could carry his revolver into his court-house. They received orders from Chief Harbo, not to disarm and several of them were committed to jail for contempt. The Chief himself was ordered out by the bench on the bench one day when he appeared in the courtroom.

This ruling was also carried to the



**Grand Glove
Bargains
Thursday**

350 dozen Ladies' 4-button Genuine
French Kid Gloves;
colors—black, tan,
red, green, navy and
brown; regular price
\$1.25 pair;
for Thursday only . . .

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A well-known physician writes a very interesting article in regard to what to give children, especially weak, nervous and run-down children, in order to make them strong, vigorous and well.

who, almost from infancy, was troubled with indigestion and nervous troubles. An attending physician, who was called, advised the parents to give the child such medicine as seemed best fitted to such a condition. Dr. Greene's blood and nerve remedy was recommended.

The taking of a few bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura effected a cure, and the little one is healthy to-day, enjoying play with the other children. Mr. and Mrs. Hallows say they must give



EVERETT HALLOWS.

What a change! The sickly child

transformed into a happy, hearty, robust little one; and by the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great nerve and blood remedy. This medicine has produced a blessing to thousands of boys and girls throughout the world by giving them sound health and vigorous strength. Children who use it have less sickness, better health, better growth, and longer and more vigorous lives. It is purely vegetable and harmless. It is the only medicine that every child who is not in perfect health. The discoverer of this wonderful remedy is the celebrated physician, Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street, New York City, who allows all who wish to consult him personally or by letter, free of charge.

DRANK LAUDANUM.

Peculiar Case of a Tennessean at
Leavenworth and Charges
Against His Wife.

DRANK LAUDANUM.

Peculiar Case of a Tennessean at
Leavenworth and Charges
Against His Wife.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 15.—A case of peculiar interest developed here this morning when Frank P. Adams, a prominent business man of Adamsville, Tenn., was found in a dying condition at the Houston hotel, suffering from laudanum poisoning. Adams' daughter, 18 years old, openly charged her mother with conspiring to get her father out of the way.

The mother flatly denies having anything to do with the death.

Adams threatened to shoot her last night and later pursued her with a knife. She says she afterwards saw him swallow something. After heroic treatment the doctors saved Adams' life.

The couple were divorced three years ago, but had recently become reconciled and arrived here two weeks ago to be remarried. They quarreled last night and the poisoning followed.

BOODLE SCANDAL.

Judge and Grand-Jury on Hot Trail of Minneapolis Official Crooks.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—The Grand-Jury to-day began the investigation

Adams threatened to shoot her last night and later pursued her with a knife. She says she fled afterwards and then swallowed something. After heroic treatment the doctors saved Adams' life.

The couple were divorced three years ago, but had recently become reconciled and were about to be married again and were married. They quarreled last night and the poisoning followed.

BOULEVARD SUNDAY.

Judge and Grand Jury on Hot Trail of Minneapolis Official Crooks.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—The Grand Jury to-day began the investigation of municipal scandals. Judge Foster delivered a lecture to the jury in which he called attention to the well defined stories of boodling in the Council that were current and to the effect that certain Aldermen who had no probable income, beyond their \$300 annual salaries, were yet able to live in grand style and spend money freely. Reference was also made to scandals in contract letting in other municipal boards.

Supra-judicial and extrajudicial influences behind the investigation is completely guarded, but it stands for a complete and conclusive inquiry in a number of cases.

No news has been received of City Clerk Henny, although telegraphic orders for his arrest were sent to all points on the Mexican border. But it is believed that Henny has not gone to Mexico at all, but to Florida or some Gulf port, whence he may send his confidential men to the great cities of his apprehension are entertained, although his friends assert that he will go to great lengths to clear himself when the learns of the charges against him.

FRANK PHISTER'S SUICIDE.

Indian Bureau Clerk at Washington

Kills Himself.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Frank R. Plister, a well known young man, the son of the late Elijah C. Plister, who represented the Tenth Kentucky District in the Forty-ninth Congress, committed suicide this morning. Plister was a clerk in the Indian Bureau. His death probably will be taken to Mayeville, Ky. for interment.

Treasury Statement.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$235,851,181; gold reserve, \$115,625,732.

Fair Grounds Meeting.
The directors of the St. Louis Fair Association met at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the offices of the Columbian Exposition Co. for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming year. There has been a good

The South Side Coursing Club has reorganized with the following officers: John Lyons, President; L. K. E. H. Mulcaiter, Vice-President; L. K. E. H. Mulcaiter, Treasurer; L. K. E. H. Mulcaiter, Secretary. The club has decided to run a puppy trial and an old-dog stake every third December at 1 p. m. The first Sunday will be on December 10, and the second on December 17. Tomorrow evening at the office.

Sonn

410-421 NOR

Headquarters



evidence was so strong against the cashier that there was no escaping it.

The reputable conservative element of the town is naturally very bitter against Niehoff and all those connected with the wrecking of the bank. August Schaffy has been one of those who has insisted all along that the guilty should be punished.

Much interest attaches as to what be-

derive all of the money came from the sale of almost a half million of dollars. Who got it and how it was spent is a matter which is not known.

No one knows how much to accuse Niessner, but it is not known whether he is guilty indirectly, but it is strongly suspected that it is high up in the thousands.

It is known that Niessner had a young nephew, which makes some people think they know who he is, but he is not known by a small part, to be sure.

Charles E. Young, a lawyer, who is now in the brokerage business in Chicago, went down to Carlsbad to attend court, as suits are held there, and he saw a man who was the man who, by Keshner's figures, were overdrafts in the bank, and he thought the figure was Ramsey's death.

While there he heard a man say that Thomas Keshner had a daughter, Miss Myrtle Settle. The latter insisted that "Lige," as she was called, was the daughter of a man who was of her unborn child. "Lige" denied it, but said she had had any way to get the money and give the young woman \$300, and promised to see her through. He is now in Chicago, and she is now there.

There is a young woman, Myrtle Settle, who is an unusually handsome blonde, has been a choice bit of gossip in Carlsbad. Although her father is a professor in the university, she is a very poor dress like a queen.

It is believed that she is the girl who was found coming out of that revered institution at an early hour, and that she was raised about it.

Myrtle quit going to church some time ago, and she is now in Carlsbad, and she is a girl in town, and now the worldly ones are

do it.

If her accusations are true, young Liggett must have submitted Natchez after his father moved to East St. Louis.

Outside of the interest attaching to Keeshner's report by reason of the indictment of Natchez, the case is of little interest to the clearest way. It shows that his bank was nothing but a place for the receipt of money, and that he was not engaged in any legitimate business in any sense of the word.

As has been shown above, most of his deposits were on time. He was willing to pay interest on his deposits at the rate of 6 per cent—often as high as 10 per cent, and he always met the interest payments with interest on the principal.

In the fourteen years in which he was in business he borrowed in the bank alone \$1,275,515.77, and almost as much through the bank's agents.

The following table shows beyond question that he was not a speculator, but a man whose time when he must close his business in shame. It shows that with the exception of the year 1900, when he lost \$100,000 each year at a net loss of from \$1,000 to \$3,000, without counting his personal ex-

| <p>porated in the table explain in a measure the reason for this:</p> | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1881 | Net Gain, \$ 2,858 79 | Interest Paid, (Net Loss) \$ 5,980 02 | |
| 1882 | 1,590 90 | 6,826 | |
| 1883 | 581 97 | 4,310 87 | |
| 1884 | 3,077 14 | 3,045 02 | |
| 1885 | 4,108 33 | 4,826 31 | |
| 1886 | 2,288 94 | 3,045 02 | |
| 1887 | 3,288 94 | 4,817 73 | |
| 1888 | 2,218 89 | 3,011 54 | |
| 1889 | 0,087 07 | 5,180 34 | |
| 1890 | 7,288 17 | 0,002 38 | |
| 1891 | 7,988 10 | 7,758 69 | |
| 1892 | 1,818 59 | 8,077 31 | |
| 1893 | 6,466 81 | 7,785 41 | |
| 1894 | 0,087 07 | 7,785 41 | |
| Totals | \$35,100 15 | \$75,690 81 | |
| <p>His success in the race for State Treas-</p> | | | |

**First Quality,
90-CENT VALUE, FOR
60c.
G. H. BOEHMER,
613-615 OLIVE, Next to Barr's.**

**Grand Bargains
for High-Class
Millinery.**

SPECIAL THIS WEEK.

300 Elegant
Velvet Hats,
like cut, and
many other
styles, worth

\$2.95

Millinery Specials.
2000 Walking Hats,
 Sailors and
 Dress Shapes,
 choice **19c**
150 Elegant Ostrich Boas,
 1 yard long,
 quality and price **\$4.98**

Black Ostrich Tips.
100 dozen 3-in-a-bunch large
Black Ostrich Tips,
perfect Jet Black
and well worth
35 cents,
as long as they last

guaranteed. **\$4.98**

Black Ostrich Tips.

100 dozen 3-In-a-bunch large
Black Ostrich Tips,
perfect Jet Black
and well worth
35 cents,
as long as they last....

15c

No more than 2 to one customer.

Silk Satin Ribbon.

500 pieces of Heavy All-
Silk Satin Ribbon,
3½ inches wide,
choice Thursday,

10c

No more than 2 to one customer.

Silk Satin Ribbon.
500 pieces of Heavy All-Silk Satin Ribbon,
3½ inches wide,
choice Thursday,
per yard..... **10c**

Natural Flower Dept.
Cholcest
Cut Flowers
at half the price asked
by Florist.

Holly Wreaths, Bells, Etc.
a specialty.

AND SMALL GIFTS

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| ABLES..... | \$7.50 |
| S..... | \$1.50 |
| ABLES..... | \$3.75 |
| | \$3.60 |
| INETS..... | \$7.50 |
| STANDS..... | \$2.50 |
| NETS..... | \$15.00 |
| | \$7.50 |
| AIRS..... | \$3.75 |
| | \$3.60 |

ful Things \$1.00 and Upwards.

4 NORTH FOURTH ST.

Furniture

Mr. E. C. SCHUSTER,
The well-known Clothing Salesman.
now with

TAMBLYN-POWERS CLOTHING CO.,
512 Locust Street,
Will be pleased to

welcome friends
to the new store.

BOUGHT AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Finley & Hull's Clothing Stock,
on the Dollar, Now on Sale at
GLOBE, N. W. Cor. 7th and Franklin Av.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------|
| William Fenner Bargman..... | 1891 | N. Taylor |
| Julius Christ..... | 1888 | Clark |
| Maria F. Thompson..... | 7413 | Michigan |
| William L. Creley..... | 111 | Kram |
| Des. A. Hatt..... | 1877 | N. Michigan |
| Thomas E. Lane..... | 1877 | N. Michigan |
| William Magner..... | 1898 | N. West |
| James Conrath..... | 1898 | N. West |
| Joseph E. Aber..... | 3007A | Chicago |
| Fannie F. Moore..... | 3000 | Pine |
| Leone Frenzel..... | 1898 | N. West |
| Dora E. Alpert..... | Vermillion | County, Ill. |
| John A. Legendre..... | East St. | 1311 |
| James E. Brown..... | 1898 | N. Michigan |
| Joseph H. Melville..... | 1891 | Paula |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Charles Mott..... | Bill Pagan |
| Louisa Lee..... | 2308 Sheridan |
| Charles H. Anderson..... | Monic Windsor |
| Myrta M. Anderson..... | West 44th St. |
| Ellen H. Anderson..... | Portage Des Sioux, Mo. |
| He H. H. Kimmann..... | 164 Wright |
| Johnna Weidmann..... | 144 Wright |

DEATHS.

BAUM—Joseph Baum, at 8:40 a. m. Dec. 14, at his home, 721 Waumutt st.

Due notice of funeral will be given in the morning papers.

BROGAN—Entered into rest Tuesday, Dec. 14th, at 12:30 a. m. James F. Brogan, beloved husband of Mary A. Brogan.

Funeral Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1898, from residence, No. 404 West 44th street.

Friends of the family invited to attend. New York City and Brooklyn (N. Y.)

HAYHURST—Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 7 p. m., E. Maude Hayhurst of 3008 Harper street, aged 24 years, beloved daughter of Anna E. Hayhurst.
Funeral notice will be given.

SHEVLIN—After a lingering illness James B. Shevlin, beloved husband of Johanna A. Shevlin and father of John Shevlin, aged 53 years.
Funeral will take place from the late residence, No. 242 Clark avenue, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PUBLISHED BY THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
FOUNDED BY JOSEPH PULITZER.

CHARLES H. JONES,
Editor and Manager.
Office 513 Olive Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER, ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS
Daily and Sunday—Per Week.....10 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Month.....30 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Quarter.....80 Cents
Daily and Sunday—Per Six Months.....\$1.50
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....\$2.50
BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE
Daily and Sunday—Per Annum.....\$2.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Six Months.....\$1.00
Daily and Sunday—Per Year.....\$1.50
Weekly—One Year.....\$1.00

Daily and Sunday, by carrier, in towns outside of St. Louis, 15 cents a week, 40 cents a month. Week day only 10 cents a week.
Remit by money order, draft, or in registered letter. Don't send checks on your local bank.
The price of the Post-Dispatch on all railroad trains and in all railroad stations outside of St. Louis is 5 CENTS per copy daily and 6 CENTS Sunday. Any one who is charged a higher rate than this will please report same to us, giving name of road and station and number of train.
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.
Address all communications to
POST-DISPATCH, St. Louis.

Entered as the Post-Office at St. Louis as second class matter.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business Office.....400
Editorial Rooms.....400

THE S. C. BOWEN Special Agency,
Agent Foreign Advertising,
40 Tribune Building, New York,
and 408 The Bookery, Chicago.

HARK!

And hear the children singing and the Xmas bells ringing!

THE POST-DISPATCH'S

Circulation spreads over life in every station.

ADVERTISERS:

(NOW is the time to place your advertisement before the people.)

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

CENTURY—May Irwin.
FOURTEENTH STREET—"Dorcas."
OLYMPIC—"A Parlor Match."
HAGAN—Continues.
HOPKINS—Continues.
HAYLINS—"The White Slave."
STANDARD—"Night Owls" Company.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

HAYLINS—"The White Slave."
HAGAN—Continues.
HOPKINS—Continues.
STANDARD—"Night Owls" Company.

THE GREATEST OF ARMY POSTS.

The Post-Dispatch was the first newspaper to call attention to the appointment of a committee of inquiry, the result of which might mean the continuance of Jefferson Barracks as an army post. It was also the first to obtain from Gen. Henry a definite statement of his position in the matter and the reasons which moved him to urge the appointment of the commission.

These publications have served to remove some false impressions which threatened to prevent a possible co-operation of military and civil influences in the work of correcting existing evils. Since these have been removed the retention of the Barracks is assured. What is still better, the removal of causes of misapprehension promises to result in the active exertion of such potent influences as will secure an appropriation for such repairs and improvements as will make this the leading military post of the country.

In that event both the Government and the city may be congratulated upon results which cannot fail to bring mutual advantage.

A REMEDY.

Under the specifications for the lighting contract to be made by the city, dating from 1900, we are to have a mixed system of street lighting. About one-fourth of the lamps to be erected and maintained will be arc; the other three-fourths incandescent.

The Post-Dispatch has already taken occasion to say that a contract supplementing the arc with the incandescent light, either in whole or in larger part, is an experiment which the Board of Public Improvements is stretching its expressed and implied powers to make, more particularly when it proposes to bind the city to such a contract for a period of twenty years.

The incandescent experiment is without justification, and, in fact, without precedent. The Board is guilty of something little short of usurpation when it takes a course to deprive the Municipal Assembly of the opportunity to pass upon such a contract.

The city is not without a remedy, however, if there is a taxpayer in it willing to exercise his rights in the courts.

LOWER FARES MUST COME.

The City Council of Chicago has passed an ordinance requiring all the street railways to make a fare of 4 cents for all passengers on and after Jan. 1 next. Here are a few reasons why St. Louis should follow this example:

Because the city of St. Louis has given the street car companies franchises for 25 miles of the public streets, the return for which in the shape of yearly payments to the city treasury and taxes are out of all proportion to the value of such franchises.

Because these franchises are in their nature a monopoly. The American Street Railway Journal calls attention to this. When it says that people are compelled to use the street cars in St. Louis because the distances between points are so great.

Because the city is giving further valuable franchises away to the street car companies at the rate of about forty miles of public street per annum.

Because 110,000,000 passengers patronize St. Louis street cars each year, which

means \$5,500,000 of gross income to the street railroads, paid them by St. Louis people and visitors, out of which they are enabled to pay dividends ranging from 5 to 25 per cent to their stockholders on watered stock.

Because the patronage of these street railroads is increasing in St. Louis at the rate of about 1,000,000 passengers a year.

In 1895 there was an increase of 7,000,000 passengers over 1894, although the number of cars and round trips was not increased. This means an enormous growth of net profits to the companies.

Lower fares must come. This is a business proposition. The people merely ask for a quid pro quo.

THE POLICE BOARD'S DUTY.

It is doubtful if such an "emergency" has arisen in St. Louis as was contemplated by the statute, but in the eyes of the citizens at least the action of the Police Board in declaring an emergency and taking action to meet it is justified by existing conditions.

That the police force as at present constituted is inadequate for the protection of life and property in St. Louis has been clearly demonstrated by the events of the last few days. The discharge of sixty-four patrolmen in order to avert a deficit in the available funds of the Board would have greatly aggravated the difficulties of the situation, and would probably have marked the beginning of a carnival of lawlessness. The fact that the means of protection had been thus reduced without doubt have been taken advantage of by the lawless classes, and they would have become, if possible, bolder and more reckless. No good citizen could contemplate with equanimity the prospect of an increase of violence and crime, and the Police Board itself would have taken the only possible course to avert it.

While this is true, the Police Board itself must meet the "emergency" by doing its full duty. There is simply no doubt whatever that the demonstrated incapacity of the police force is due solely to a deficiency of numbers. It is due in large part to incompetence, to a lack of that stern discipline to which a police force should be always subjected, and to favoritism. There are men on the police force who ought to have been dismissed years ago, but who have been kept in place from weak sentimentalism or by reason of their political "pull." There are others on the force who ought never to have been there at all, and who would not have been there but for the subservience of the Board to political influences.

In the dropping of the sixty-four men next Saturday the Board will have the opportunity to rectify to a great extent these mistakes of the past. It will be a great dereliction of public duty if the men dropped are not those whose incompetence has been demonstrated by trial. If good men are dropped and those who are incompetent are kept in place by the influences spoken of above, it will become obvious that the Board itself needs reorganization, and there will be a strong public demand for it as the initial step in police reform.

The Police Board should have the line this time, let the chips fall where they may.

HE WAS A MAN.

Indignation and disgust at the cowardly and inhuman murder of Antonio Maceo were expressed by the city and the letter published by the Cuban Junta, of the manner of man Maceo was. The world knew him as a dauntless soldier and a skillful military commander, but his exalted personal character and generosity of disposition were not revealed to it until he was dead.

In the last letter written by Maceo to the Junta he referred in the strongest terms of praise to his subordinate, Gen. Ruiz Rivera. The letter was not couched in the perfunctory terms usually employed in military dispatches, in which "the gallant and meritorious services" of a subordinate is referred to in general terms. It emphasized particular excellences, referred to Rivera as "having shown a coolness, a wisdom and a strategic talent even superior to my own," and declared him worthy of the chief command of the Cuban army.

Such a letter is only possible to men of great souls. We cannot conceive of a little man, vain, pompous, filled with small jealousies and resentments, and withal uncertain of himself and his own power to impress himself upon his work, writing such words of a subordinate officer. They mark the man of clear intellect, generous temper and pure patriotism.

That such a man should have been led like a sheep to the shambles, betrayed to death by treachery and the violation of the rules of honorable warfare, adds to the shame and pity of it all. Men of that stamp are not so common that the world can lose Antonio Maceo without a sense of irreparable loss.

Michigan's new Governor, Hazen Pingree, promises the State a 2-cent railroad fare, lower freight rates and no discrimination, taxation of railroad property and corporation property generally, reform of the primary election or caucus law, popular vote on franchises in Detroit and a weeding out of useless laws. This, for a beginning, is very well; but more is to come. Mr. Pingree is a very good man, but there will be suggestions here and there that his ultimate object is national reform in 1901.

The police of Moscow have just made forty more political prisoners, which means additional emigration to Siberia. It is to be hoped that while busy with such arrests Russia may not forget that she is expected to aid in bringing about reforms in Turkey.

The Illinois Central co-operative plan looks like a good thing. Should it prove a success its effect on present labor conditions may be far-reaching. Employers and employees may both learn a good deal in such an experiment if it is given an honest trial.

The report that Mr. Cleveland has fled to the duck ponds to keep clear of Queen Lilioukalanui may have something in it. If he is to preserve his receptivity up to 1900 he must be extremely cautious. He may even have to repudiate his friend Bayard.

A man who couldn't speak English, but who bore a card on which was written "Send me to McKinley's house," was sent to the White House. As Grover was not there, and McKinley had not arrived,

this simple foreigner must have got a surprise.

If Boss Hanna would go before the proposed committee of the Senate for the investigation of election expenditures and tell all he knows we should have some interesting reading. There would be more of it if he were to give a list of all the disreputable schemes that were worked.

Mr. McKinley starts for Chicago on Thursday night. Is it not rather perilous in Chicago just now for visitors? A volunteer guard of fearless office-seekers should accompany the new President, lest the tall man and the short man encounter him.

With an indisposition to capture criminals, an indisposition to prosecute criminals and a disposition on the part of judges to let criminals off on flimsy pretenses, how are criminals to be kept out of our houses and off our railway trains?

There is no better method of bringing about prosperity than judicious advertising. The most judicious advertising is done through the Post-Dispatch, the circulation of which is so much larger than that of any of its local contemporaries.

No wonder Mr. Treloar of Missouri wants the Representatives term extended to four years. Doubtless every Representative who went in on the slump will vote for the Treloar joint resolution.

If Hawaii were out of debt and prosperous we should hear nothing of annexation. There are people who want to see Uncle Samuel stagger under more burdens.

The wealthy sleeping coach porter who is supposed to have stolen Col. Crisp's watch has been arrested. Another case, no doubt, of kleptomania.

Young Salvini would have died again yesterday if he had seen the Globe-Democrat's statement that "D'Artagnan" was his most attractive part.

Wanamaker's was a large one, and it will take all of Matt Quay's disinterested patriotism to keep him out of Don Cameron's shoes.

It was well for the Lexington Kentuckians to resolve that Cuba shall be free, but it was a piece of folly to burn the Spanish flag.

Bad as Carlisle has shown himself to be, he has not yet granted the request of the miners to leave for more issues of gold certificates.

Concealing news and vituperating reporters will catch no burglars, and the police will certainly not be benefited thereby.

Mr. McKinley was with his dentist yesterday. Has he begun to realize that he may have "biten off more than he can chew"?

The enormous foreign naval appropriations may enable Mr. Carnegie to sell some of his blow-holes in Europe and Asia.

The flowers cast by the Spanish maidens in the path of Gen. Weyler have withered, and the insurrection is still on.

The Twenty-eighth Ward man who awoke to-day to find himself in the Fifteenth is trying to pull himself together.

Senator Vest has spilt Mr. Francis' Christmas, but it might have been spilt more if he had not done as he did.

The Presidential party bagged ninety ducks yesterday. Mr. Cleveland seems determined to earn his salary.

The water-pipe trust, through the Tennessee District Attorney, is coming to know something of the Bible.

With the new ward gerrymander it will be some time before we all find out just where we are "at."

The wave of prosperity hits the Merchants' Exchange in the way of an increase of dues.

With her Philippine massacres and her Cuban butcheries Spain is giving us a crimson year.

The Cubans would be sufficiently resolute if they could read all our American resolutions.

The Three Friends is getting a bigger reputation than the stoutest of the new battleships.

Col. Butler will have to sprinkle the reduction works with a little more attar of roses.

The Ecstasy of Folly.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
Mr. Cleveland is right when he says there is no need of an increase of revenues. He has provided money enough by his bond deals to supply the revenue deficiency for the next three years. He has only used \$134,000,000 of the bond proceeds for extension, taxation of railroad property and corporation property generally, reform of the primary election or caucus law, popular vote on franchises in Detroit and a weeding out of useless laws. This, for a beginning, is very well; but more is to come. Mr. Pingree is a very good man, but there will be suggestions here and there that his ultimate object is national reform in 1901.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



JOHN WHITEFIELD.

This is a picture of a grand old man of Illinois. He is a retired preacher of Evansville and recently celebrated his 90th birthday. He is a descendant of William Whitefield, a brother of Rev. George Whitefield, the great English preacher, and was himself one of the promoters of the temperance and anti-slavery movements in England.

MEN OF MARK.

Sir Arthur Sullivan can now command \$3,500 for one song, while from "The Lost Chord" alone it is said that he has realized over \$50,000.

William A. Wilde of Boston has presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a bust of Washington and Lincoln, the work of the sculptor, T. Ball, now in Italy.

The celebration of the completion of a quarter of a century of King Oscar's reign will be signalled by a Scandinavian art and industrial exhibition at Stockholm next summer.

Mr. W. D. Howells is to make his first appearance as a lecturer this winter. His topic will be the modern novel, and his lectures will be under the management of Maj. Pond.

Perhaps the greatest benefit ever performed for the world by the late Coventry Patmore, whose life was long and useful, was to save from destruction the manuscript of "In Memoriam," which Tennyson had left among some discarded rubbish in his lodgings.

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WOMEN OF NOTE.

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"Skin," said Dave, gravely contemplating his little sister, "is just an overcoat for 'th' bones; that's all."—Judge.

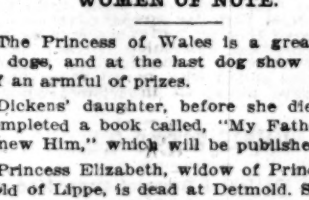
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"It's a great satisfaction," remarked the egg pathetically, "to look forward to the arrival of the customary Christmas beverage." "You mean eggnog," replied the union.

"Yes, after the dispute into which the recent campaign brought me, I'll be glad of the chance to drown my sorrow."—Washington Star.

He Overreached Himself.—"Now," said Tommy, "I ain't workin' the good little boy racket this Christmas; not much. I did it las' Christmas." "Did they get onto you?" asked Jimmy. "Now, they didn't get onto me, but they thought I was in earnest, an' went an' bought me a dinky lot of Sunday-school books an' a set o' chessmen."—Indianapolis Journal.

FROM A NOVEL.



"Darkness was falling fast."

Hetty Green as a Mentor.

From the New York Journal.

We are inclined to suspect Mrs. Hetty Green of nursing a new desire for popularity. Hitherto that lady has been willing to pursue in silent thought her lonely path, dealing uncomplainingly her heavy load of dollars and her eyes fixed on the one immediate before her. We note now a new trait in her character. She has taken to preaching ethics. The other day she was making her way to her suburban home when a harsh clamor of voices smote upon her ear. In the car seat behind her two irreconcilable amateur politicians discussed the issues of a day gone by—a veritable dialektika of Nov. 3, in fact. The ratio and consent of other nations, the flood of silver and the drain of gold, the saturnine Altgeld and the malevolent Hanna, anarchy, plutocracy, co-ercion and bribery—all the twice told tales beat upon her tympanum, befogged her mind and made it impossible for her to tell at what price a 6 per cent bond with thirty years to run must be bought to net 84 per cent. It was unbearable to Mrs. Green, and we applaud her.

"Young men," she cried, with all the emphasis of an elderly lady who owns the railroad she travels on, "the election is over. It's time to stop talking about it. You make my head ache. Shut up!"

Excellent Hetty. Never was rebuke more timely. Placid folk will envy her the relief which followed her righteous protest almost as much as they covet the millions which have been ordered her perhaps less righteous business activity and thrift.

The People Know.

From the Farmington (Mo.) Times.

Mr. David R. Francis, who is shuffling around in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet in Hoke Smith's old cast-off shoes, recently wrote to some Kansas City Bolostrato banquetters that "if some legislation is not enacted to check the growing influence of wealth and circumscribe the power of trusts and monopolies, there will be an uprising of the people before the century closes which will endanger our institutions." This is exorbitantly funny, coming from a man who did all he could for the money power, the great English preacher, and was himself one of the promoters of the temperance and anti-slavery movements in England.

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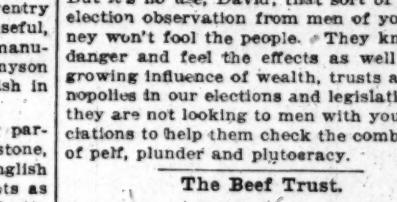
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"It's a great satisfaction," remarked the egg pathetically, "to look forward to the arrival of the customary Christmas beverage." "You mean eggnog," replied the union.

"Yes, after the dispute into which the recent campaign brought me, I'll be glad of the chance to drown my sorrow."—Washington Star.

He Overreached Himself.—"Now," said Tommy, "I ain't workin' the good little boy racket this Christmas; not much. I did it las' Christmas." "Did they get onto you?" asked Jimmy. "Now, they didn't get onto me, but they thought I was in earnest, an' went an' bought me a dinky lot of Sunday-school books an' a set o' chessmen."—Indianapolis Journal.

FROM A NOVEL.



"Darkness was falling fast."



A NECK TRIMMING.

Clam Soup.

Chop clams fine and put on stove in their own liquor, adding water if necessary. Cut potatoes in dice (we like a good many potatoes), and add to the clams and cook three-quarters of an hour. Turn the clams over. Just before serving add three hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, a parsley leaf or two broken into bits, one pint of cream and a generous dose of butter and pepper. If needed, never let soup boil after the milk is in it, as that is worse curdles it.

Christmas Pudding.

Here is a well-tried recipe for the real English plum pudding without which no Christmas dinner is complete. Thoroughly wash half a pound of large currants, pick them over carefully and dry them. Turn a half-pound of the best raisins, cut them in halves and slice a half-pound of candied citron into thin shreds. Chop finely three-quarters of a pound of suet and grate three-quarters of a pound of brown sugar and mix the crumbs or dust. Mix currants, raisins, citron and bread crumbs together, pour over them a wineglass of brandy and mix eight eggs, beaten until light. Put in a cloth bag, tied tightly, and boil six hours. If you have a pudding mold you can press the mixture firmly into that, being careful to butter the mold first. Turn the pudding out, pour two tablespoonfuls of brandy about it and light the brandy as it is brought to the table. Serve brandy with it, and place a little sprig of holly on the top.

Paradise Pudding.

Three eggs, one-quarter pound of bread crumbs, the rinds of lemons, a teaspoon of lemon or almond extract, a little salt and nutmeg. Mix the apples, beat the eggs and stir them into the bread crumbs and other ingredients; rub the currants in a small quantity of brandy and mix them with the mixture. Boil one hour and a half. Be eaten with hot sauce. Very nice.

Hot is a pudding. Cream one-half pound of butter and stir in one-half pound of sugar; then add the yolk of an egg and a gill of wine. Put it on the fire, stir it in. Flavor with lemon.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

I am very nervous, and sometimes suffer from an attack of melancholia. Can you suggest a remedy?

You may find a remedy in pills of the valerianates of iron, quinine and soda. The dose is one pill (containing three grains of the combined drugs) every three hours.

Will you kindly tell me what to take as a tonic for the blood? I have tried the tincture of iron, and find that it does not agree with me.

Ask your druggist for some peptonates of iron. This preparation usually agrees with people who cannot take iron in any other form.

Kind

WHO IS TO PAY THEIR WAGES?

QUESTION RAISED BY THE INCREASE OF THE FORCE.

CITY COUNSELOR DUBIOUS.

Board of Commissioners Can Announce an Emergency, but That Does Not Raise Funds.

The police force is to be decreased sixty-four men and increased 200 men. The Board of Commissioners so decided Tuesday night. Comptroller Sturgeon says it can't be done, and City Counselor Marshall foresees difficulties, but the Board is sticking peacefully along and preparing to do it anyway.

Chief Harrigan has faith in the Board's power and is pleased at the prospect of the net increase of 136 patrolmen.

The Board met Tuesday evening, and, as the Post-Dispatch announced exclusively it would, passed a resolution containing the following provisions:

That, owing to an insufficient appropriation, sixty-four patrolmen should be dropped, the least efficient men to be selected Saturday, Dec. 21.

That whereas it has become necessary to reduce the force at a critical period; that there has been an unprecedented outbreak of crime in St. Louis beyond the power of the police force to cope with, and there has been an influx of criminals from other places; that present indications do not promise any immediate change in conditions of congestion of crime, that members of the board have satisfied themselves that the fault lies in the inadequate number of the police; therefore it is

Resolved, That an emergency exists and is hereby declared according to law therefor made and provided; and it is further

Resolved, That 200 competent men be employed as emergency special policemen at a monthly salary of \$60 each, carefully selected for their efficiency and intelligence and character and in order to meet the emergency which now exists, and that their employment be continued until such time as in the judgment of this board criminal conditions are under more thorough control.

Resolved, That these emergency specials be selected at a special meeting to be held Saturday, Dec. 19, 1898, at 2 o'clock.

The law under which the Commissioners declare that an emergency exists is contained in Section 6 of the act creating the Board of Commissioners.

After stipulating the number of policemen to be employed, the act reads:

"Provided, however, That for extraordinary emergency the Board may raise such additional force as the emergency may require in their judgment."

It was under this law that additional policemen were employed after the tornado.

To pay these men, the members of the Board will be required. Whether it is made or not depends on the temper of the Municipal Assembly.

The commissioners can employ the men, but the Assembly can refuse to provide for their payment and in such an event it would be necessary to bring mandamus proceedings against the city council.

"Can the Commissioners increase the police force because of an emergency without the consent of the Municipal Assembly?" This question was put to City Counselor Marshall.

"Yes," said he, "but the Assembly can refuse to appropriate funds for the payment of their salaries. The members of the Assembly may claim that the emergency did not exist or was not so great as the law contemplated."

Are the Commissioners the judges of the emergency?

"Not the final judges. It might have to be passed on by the Municipal Assembly."

"Has the emergency clause ever been interpreted by you?"

"No, but it can be called on to interpret it in connection with the Board's action yesterday."

Comptroller Sturgeon is worked up over the action of the Board. He disapproves of it.

"I see," said he, "that the commissioners are going to drop 64 men. Any money they have by this time they will have to expend in employing other men. How can they hope to do this?"

"I don't know. Every department is clamoring for more. The hospitals and the lighting of streets have to be provided for. But her husband was employed as a cutter by the Schwab Clothing Co. she said, and she would give him \$5 every week and would not trouble her in the future. The prosecuting attorney said the case would have to be tried in the court."

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Two Men From Kansas City Are Held.

Morris Blitts and Theodore C. Ditty, well-dressed young men of 25 years old, were arrested at the Union Station Tuesday night by Detectives McGrath and O'Connell.

IN JAIL FOR SIX WEEKS.

Perkins Was Overlooked and Thus Kept Locked Up.

The fact that Andrew Perkins was kept in jail for more than six weeks with no charge against him, and after the Grand-jury had investigated his case and exonerated him from the crime with which he had been charged, appears to give but little worry to those responsible for the false imprisonment.

On July 15, Perkins was held to the Grand-jury in a \$300 bond on the charge of burglary in the second degree and larceny. In default of bail he was sent to jail. The Grand-jury in its partial report on Oct. 31, after an investigation ignored the bill against him. A number of other ignored bills were returned, and all the prisoners save Perkins were released.

Perkins gained his liberty Tuesday evening. He had written a note to Judge Edmunds inquiring why he was kept in jail. The note was referred to Joseph Judge, Clerk of the Criminal Court, who found that the October Grand-jury had ignored the bill against him, and that he should have been liberated on Oct. 31, six weeks ago.

The blame for holding Perkins illegally rests with either the Jailer or the Sheriff, and both these officials declare that the fault is at the door of the other. Deputy Jailer Will Wagner says that the Jailer never releases the prisoners. That is the duty of the Sheriff's force.

"The only prisoners we know whom to liberate are those serving out jail sentences," he said. "These we always liberate. Perkins came here July 15, and an entry in our books told us to hold him for the Grand-jury. We never would have released him. That is the duty of the Sheriff. He never did order us to release a prisoner. When a bill is ignored Deputy Sheriff Hammond always takes the indictments, goes into the jail, collects all the prisoners who are to be released, signs for their release and turns them out. He merely overlooked Perkins, and now they are trying to shift the blame on us."

Chief Deputy Sheriff Huebner and Mr. Wagner do not agree. "When the Grand-jury reported," said Mr. Huebner, "I turned the papers over to the Jailer and it was his duty to release all the prisoners against whom a true bill was not found. This has always been the custom."

HE FOUGHT FOR RUM.

Mike McCarty Had a Great Thrill.

Mike McCarty, a tattered individual, who in husky tones informed Judge Peabody that he had no home, was arraigned Wednesday charged with disturbing the peace.

Mike loaded up Tuesday night on burlesque whisky, and when his funds gave out he hoveled about the West market building begging passers-by for means with which to make his way home.

Mike asked one pedestrian by the throat and threatened to assault him.

He was taken into custody by the time and gathered him in Judge Peabody fined him \$10.

THIS WIFE TOO LATE.

The Case Against Her Husband Must Be Tried.

Mrs. Minnie Sieckendick, who told a harrowing tale of the cruelty and inhuman treatment heaped upon her by her husband a few weeks ago, and got a warrant for him, wanted the warrant withdrawn Wednesday.

She reiterated her former charges and the hearing of streets have to be provided for. But her husband was employed as a cutter by the Schwab Clothing Co. she said, and she would give him \$5 every week and would not trouble her in the future. The prosecuting attorney said the case would have to be tried in the court.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Two Men From Kansas City Are Held.

Morris Blitts and Theodore C. Ditty, well-dressed young men of 25 years old, were arrested at the Union Station Tuesday night by Detectives McGrath and O'Connell.

Their arrest was due to a telegram received from the Chief of Police of Kansas City, stating that the men were wanted there for stealing a \$300 diamond stud from a woman in the room.

Ditty was employed in the pool-room as a telegraph operator.

Blitts is the son of a wealthy Kansas City jeweler. In 1892 he was convicted of ballot-box stuffing and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

WACKMAN DIVORCE SUIT.

Wife Alleges His Confirmed Abuse and Ill-Treatment.

Josephine Wackman, wife of Adam Wackman, a wealthy carriage manufacturer of St. Louis, has filed suit for divorce. She lives at 2818 Russell avenue and his place of business, when he had one, was on Park avenue.

She alleges continued abuse and ill treatment. He has struck her, she says, dragged her around the floor by the hair of her head, frequently told her that she was unfit to live with, has said that there would be "another Duesenroff affair in the family" and would up his ill-treatment by leaving her at night with a revolver pointed at her head.

She was married March 27, 1890.

STREET CAR PASSENGER HIT.

J. E. Connor Struck While on the Sixth Street Line.

J. E. Connor, residing at 3422 Michigan avenue, was struck on the forehead by a stone while riding on a Southern Electric Railway car Tuesday evening. Mr. Connor was in a trailer, and when the car passed Grundy street, which is 4300 south, a stone was thrown through a window by a boy on the sidewalk.

The stone struck the child on the forehead and caused a laceration of the scalp. The boy was not caught.

NEUTRALITY ACT

TO BE ENFORCED.

PUBLIC COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR CUBA LIBRE UNLAWFUL.

SENIOR AQUABELLA'S CONCERT.

Secret Recruiting Going On at a Great Rate Throughout the South and West.

Senior Ramon Aquabella, who is getting up a concert to aid the cause of Cuba Libre, is in danger of landing himself behind the bars.

Public sentiment is so heavily in favor of Cuba that Mr. Aquabella would probably have a large audience were it not that all who paid their way into his concert would be equally liable under sec. 2285 of the United States Neutrality Act.

Assistant United States Circuit Attorney Anthony, who speaks Spanish fluently, is thoroughly posted on the Cuban situation.

He is equally well posted on the duties of the neutrality act. When he learned that the Cuban friend Aquabella intended giving a concert to raise money for the insurgents, he saw in it a hostile act towards a friendly power and indicted the pianist a note calling his attention to the following section of the neutrality act:

"Every citizen of the United States, who sets on foot or provides or prepares the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territories or dependencies of any foreign prince, State, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$3,000 and imprisoned for not more than three years."

Under this section the audience and the performers, as well as the managers, would be equally guilty. The concert is off for the present, but will be given later probably raised a hospital fund for the wounded soldiers of Cuba. This seems to be the only way of evading the statute. Even then Mr. Anthony says prosecution would follow if it developed that the money had been diverted to other uses than those advertised.

If the United States' neutrality act, which was passed in 1818, after our war with England, can scare off the public raising of funds for the insurgent cause, it is a good thing. Features have no terrors, either for organizers or for enlistees for the insurgent cause.

The law covering this is found in the following: "Every citizen of the United States, who within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accepts or exercises a commission as a foreign prince, State, colony, district or people, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$3,000 and imprisoned for not more than three years."

It will be noticed that both sections not only are conjunctive, calling for both and are equally applicable. Both sections, particularly the enlisting clause, are being flagrantly violated.

All through the United States, particularly through the West and South, thousands of men are idle, agents of the insurgents are collecting men, money and arms for service in the field.

The recruits that are sent out from Smith and Jones are not much in need of men as they are of money or arms.

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LOADS OF BEAUTIFUL TOKENS.

SAVE WARD LINE REVISION WORK.

UNDER THE LAW THE CITY MAY HAVE HOLDOVERS.

IT IS A QUEER TANGLE.

Probability Is That the Legislature Will Be Called on to Take Action in the Matter.

The joint committee of the Council and House of Delegates, which has been holding secret meetings for the past two weeks and fixing up new ward boundaries, made its report to the House of Delegates Tuesday night.

The aim of the committee was to give to each ward as nearly as possible 6,000 voters, as required by the charter, without disturbing the precinct lines or interfering with the chances for Republican success in the spring election.

The committee probably succeeded if the work begun by them is carried into effect by the Municipal Assembly in bringing down conclusion upon themselves and a great many other people besides.

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29' ALLEY

THE SOUTHEAST CORNER.

Thirty feet front by One Hundred and Thirty-one feet deep to an alley—pays Three Thousand Dollars per annum. Price, \$35,000.

GREEN & LaMOTTE.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 14 words or less, 20c.

WANT A BARGAIN?

We can sell a most decided bargain in a large and roomy house, No. 2813 Laclede, a 2-story brick house, containing 12 rooms, and every convenience, 20 better built house in St. Louis; the only thing that can be said against the house is that it is not "modern," but any one who puts substantial construction, comfort and convenience of location above style will find this a most attractive, house alone cost perhaps \$100,000 to build. We can sell house, 50-foot lot, large stable and all for \$5,000, perhaps shade this price considerably; owner desires to cash at once; can be rented to boarding-house to pay his interest, or owner wants money; see house from outside and speak at our office, 1113 Chestnut St., for particulars. ANDERSON-WADE REALTY CO., 1113 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE—At Trustee's Sale—House and lot No. 2812 Sheridan St., near Garrison, a 2-story brick house of 7 rooms, with bath, and large lot, 30x120 feet to alley; will be sold at trustee's sale on Saturday, Dec. 16, 1933, at 12 o'clock, at the east front of the Court House. G. M. KELLEY, Trustee.

THREE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

1414 CLARA AVE., 6-room frame dwelling, lot 50x125; sacrifice, \$4,000; easy payments. 4328 St. Ferdinand, 3-room cottage, well rented, lot 20x110 to alley; price \$1,200; very easy payments. 2614 Delmar, 3-room frame, lot 25x110; price \$850; 4100 cash, balance to suit. These properties are at G. M. KELLEY, Trustee, 1113 Chestnut St.

COTTAGE AND STABLE.

For Sale—No. 4351 Norfolk Ave., near Tower Grove; frame cottage of three nice rooms; also two-story frame stable on alley lot 25x110; 100 feet front house of six rooms; good coal, oil, bath, and all conveniences; price \$2,500; 100 feet to alley. Terms \$200 cash, balance \$20 per month. G. M. KELLEY, Trustee, 1113 Chestnut St.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Sale—House and lot, No. 1121 Aubert Ave., near Fountain of Plaster St., brand new 2-story pressed brick house of six rooms; good coal, oil, bath, and all conveniences; price \$2,500; 100 feet to alley. Terms \$200 cash, balance \$20 per month. G. M. KELLEY, Trustee, 1113 Chestnut St.

HOUSE—For sale, house, with 8 rooms and good stable; lot 60x120; will sell cheap. Apply to 5611 Michigan Ave.

BOUGHT AT TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Finley & Hull's Clothing Stock, etc. on the Dollar, Now on Sale at GLOBE, N.W. Cor. 7th and Franklin Ave.

RIPANS TABLETS

Mrs. E. G. Clifford of 8321 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, says: "For more than twelve years I have suffered from Indigestion and Nervous Dyspepsia. I have suffered intensely during that time and have spent large sums of money in the employment of St. Louis' most prominent physicians. Aside from this I have had recourse, I believe, to nearly every medicine on the market supposed to be infallible in such cases as mine—and many gallons of hot water have been used by physicians in washing (internally) my stomach. But all to no avail; the relief afforded was only temporary. Of late I have given up all thoughts of ever being permanently cured. Some time ago I started to use Ripans Tablets at the suggestion of my son, who advised me to try them. Since then I can say I am feeling daily more better. I take one Tablet after each meal and I can now look forward to meal-time with a pleasure I haven't experienced for years. Also the headaches that have constantly harassed me in the past—and the accumulation of gases upon my stomach have disappeared. These improvements I attribute to Ripans Tablets. If their efficacy continues I will never be without a box of Ripans Tablets. My only regret is that they come to me so late in life. (Signed) MRS. E. G. CLIFFORD." One Gives Relief.

Ripans Tablets are sold by druggists or by mail at the price 50 cents a box is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample free, 10 cents.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. Let us bring to the attention of the public the fact that the name "Pennyroyal Pills" has been used by many cheap imitations, and that the only genuine ones are those made by the Ripans Chemical Company, New York.

PRES

ANKER-PAIN-EXPELLER gives instant relief and positive cure in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. by mail, Sample FREE. Address: ANKER-PAIN-EXPELLER, Tri-State Building, New York.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big O for universal relief in all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc. by mail, Sample FREE. Address: Big O, Tri-State Building, New York.

OATS.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CHICAGO—Reported by Gaylord, Bleasing & Co.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

WHEAT.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

CORN.

| No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Dec. 13 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| Dec. 12 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 |

THE OFFERINGS WERE HEAVY AND DEMAND LIMITED.

On call No. 2 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 3 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 4 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 5 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 6 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 7 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 8 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 9 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 10 was sold at 14 1/2c.

RECEIPTS, 3,500 bu. for wheat, 2,450 bu. for corn.

On call No. 2 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 3 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 4 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 5 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 6 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 7 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 8 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 9 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 10 was sold at 14 1/2c.

RECEIPTS, 1,045 tons; shipments 224 tons; market closed.

On call No. 2 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 3 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 4 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 5 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 6 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 7 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 8 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 9 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 10 was sold at 14 1/2c.

RECEIPTS, 1,045 tons; shipments 224 tons; market closed.

On call No. 2 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 3 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 4 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 5 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 6 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 7 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 8 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 9 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 10 was sold at 14 1/2c.

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RECEIPTS, 1,045 tons; shipments 224 tons; market closed.

On call No. 2 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 3 was sold at 14 1/2c. On call No. 4 was sold

